

**Maine Farmer.**

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.  
S. L. HOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.  
Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

## Economising Labor.

There is no question claiming the attention of farmers at the present time of more vital importance than that of economy in labor on the farm. With the great scarcity of laborers in the farming towns and the consequent high price which that labor commands, it is really becoming an alarming question to those dependent upon it who would like to remain upon their extensive and valuable farms, how to supply themselves with this indispensable auxiliary to their operations. Not only does the scarcity of labor bear upon present operations, but there is prospectively no relief from it in the immediate future.

It is not proposed to present at this time a full solution to the difficult problem which is thus presenting itself to the farmer. Still some suggestions pointing towards a partial relief from the difficulties, are presented with the belief that they will receive due consideration at the hands of our readers.

Since a limited supply only of laborers are available to the farmer, and these command extremely high prices for the services rendered, it becomes necessary that labor be employed as to produce a large amount of those products towards which his efforts are directed. The same management which brought about satisfactory results when labor was plenty and cheap, will not answer at the present time. There must now be greater economy of labor than was then necessary in order to make the operations profitable. If attention is directed to the matter many will appear who will be anxious where this economy may be exercised. Owners of rough, hard, unproductive lands cannot make it profitable at the present time to hold or work them for the benefit of the work is all performed by themselves. There such lands are being sold at extremely low figures, or are abandoned, and the owner goes to the village or city, where his labor returns him more than it was applied to his farm. Neither can an extensive farmer employ labor and profitably apply it to such lands. Poor lands and rough lands removed from the building must be abandoned, and the labor applied to good soils only, and those already reclaimed and made smooth when labor was cheaper. On such can far greater returns be realized with a given outlay of labor.

Long lines of "brush fences" enclosing back pastures—and many times wood lots which far better be excluded from the enclosures for castles—are expensive appurtenances to a farm. Small returns will be received from labor expended in repairing those old fences; and still less in watching and running after stock never secure when restrained by them. They should at once if necessary be all replaced by rocks or from which they have been taken by men of permanent character, and requiring far less annual outlay.

Much labor need not at the present time be expended in clearing lands at great cost from rocks. Lands of course must be smooth and free from obstructions in order to apply labor economically. At the present time however, there is enough land, either never obstructed by rocks or from which they have been taken by men of permanent character, and requiring far less annual outlay.

Neither will labor bring paying returns when expended in the effort to grow crops on land so wet as to render those crops uncertain. Such land should be let alone or tilled by dredging to insure bountiful crops every year. Good crops do not pay the labor employed to produce them so bountifully that failures can be coupled with them at a profit. We need to employ the labor in a manner that will be sure to bring its reward.

The tendency of effort in the way of societies and exhibitions is towards specialism; hence we have horse associations, poultry societies and fruit growers' societies. And while they may in some instances detract from the interest in more general exhibitions, there can be little doubt that they also perform their work better in consequence of this subdivision and effort in a special direction. And hence we expect to see a grand advance in fruit growing and poultry raising in our State in consequence of the recent promotion of two societies devoted to these specialties, both of which have been organized in response to the calls of correspondents of the *Maine Farmer*, a fact which shows the power of the press, and the results which follow from its suggestions and influence.

## Editorial Notes.

Our advertising columns, are just now filled with announcements of direct and special interests to all farmers, and we seek for this department a careful reading. Seeds, plants, implements, live stock, garden and farm tools, for hatching and other articles in which country residents are interested, and advertised by reliable parties, and we trust our readers will patronize them in preference to other dealers.

In our present issue the Ames Plow Company of Boston—one of the largest and most reputable firms in New England, engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements—advertise the celebrated plows known as those of their Standard Steel Plow, together with plows of other approved patterns. They also announce the Harrington Patent, one of the best seed sowers, and Reed's Compound for the Potato—articles which large growers of this crop may wish to try. This firm is one that all farmers can safely trust.

During a ride of twenty-five miles into the country during the early part of last week, we saw a greater number of flocks of sheep, and a larger number to the flock than we have seen before for three years. Sheep were sold off to a great extent in the fall of 1870, as they brought better prices than other farm stock, but they multiplied rapidly, and we are glad to notice in increased numbers in almost every barn-yard.

Mr. Adams said his apple orchard is so easily attended to sheep husbandry year after year, is sure to bring satisfactory returns, while sheep farming well conducted is always conducive to improved farming.

The fact that the snow yet remains uniform and deep on the ground is very favorable to grass, and in anticipation of a good crop this season, hay has declined from two to three dollars per ton in this market.

## State Pomological Society.

According to previous call, the corporators of the State Pomological Society met at Monson Hall in this city on Thursday of last week.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer

Augusta, April 5, 1873.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 per year paid within Three Months of the date of subscription.

All payments made by subscribers will be recorded on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute in all cases a valid receipt for money remitted.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent; otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

## Collectors' Notices

Mr. V. DAWLING will visit Penobscot County in March and April.

Mr. G. S. AYER is now canvassing the county of Kennebec.

Mr. J. S. RUMAL will call upon subscribers in York County during the present month.

## The Death Penalty.

The action of Gov. Dix of New York, in sternly adhering to his purpose in the execution of the criminal laws of the State, meets with general approval by all parties, however widely they may differ in regard to the intrinsic value of the death penalty as a punishment for crime. Had he yielded to the immense pressure which was brought to bear upon him in the case of Foster, the precedent would have greatly embarrassed him in the further execution of the laws, and would have discredited him to severe but just criticism for discriminating in favor of a murderer who was "respectably" connected.

It would have been embarrassing because the Hull prison is filled with murderers whose cases will sooner or later come up for executive action, and if clemency had been exercised toward Foster, there would have been no earthly reason why it should not in the case of others. The stern justice meted out to Foster is a solemn warning to the denizens of murderer's row, that the action of the courts will be final in their cases, and if convicted of willful and deliberate murder, they must suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

What the effect of the Governor's example may be upon the courts is a question to be considered apart from the necessity of the execution of the law in the case of Foster, yet it is one of too much importance to be overlooked.

That a carnival of crime is upon us, no one can doubt. Crimes of every degree have grown fearfully prevalent within the last year. What is needed to stay the crime mania is the prompt, certain and impartial execution of the criminal laws upon all who are fairly convicted. There is no doubt that the laxity in the enforcement of the law has much to do with the present prevalence of crime. For this reason, we heartily commend the recent action of Gen. Dix, though we are opposed to the death penalty as a punishment for crime in any case.

It was a question between the supremacy of law and its impartial enforcement, on the one hand, and the power of wealth, position and pressure of personal influence on the other. These were all brought to bear to prevent the execution of a convicted murderer.

The pressure that is brought to bear to prevent the execution of the death penalty, has its lessons which it may be well to consider. It shows the natural repugnance of every well balanced mind to the deliberate destruction of human life, even as a punishment for crime. The prevalence of this feeling which is falsely characterized by some as squeamishness and weak sentimentalism, has the effect to render the execution of the death penalty much more difficult and uncertain than that of other penalties.

A sense of duty to the public and the press of a solemn oath may prevail against this natural repugnance to be a party to the taking of human life, but it always leaves a painful struggle to which very many jurors are unequal. Though the crime for which Foster forfeited his life was brutal in the extreme and seemed to offer a few extenuating circumstances as any number of recent date, yet, if we may believe the testimony of many of the jurors who tried him, they never would have consented to a conviction without a recommendation to mercy and an assurance that it would have been freed. Had the punishment been anything less than death they would not for a moment have hesitated to convict, without the influence of an unfortunate mistake. In the recent case of Alley, who was tried for the murder of Ellis, and acquitted, there is no doubt that if the punishment had been imprisonment for life the jury would have convicted him without an hour's deliberation; as it was, the testimony of the experts was conflicting and raised a doubt, and that doubt was regarded by them as a sufficient reason for acquittal. Who doubts that the trial and acquittal of Alley, when only an unreasonable doubt intervened between him and death, may encourage other desperate men to deeds of violence? The lesson to be drawn from these cases and from others which are constantly occurring, is that certain punishment, though less severe, is more potent to deter from crime than punishment of greater severity, when its execution is uncertain. It will not be denied that the failure to enforce a particular law creates a disregard for laws in general, and also tends to diminish their authority and protective force. Why then is it not better to repeat these laws so difficult of enforcement, and substitute those which are sustained by the moral sense of the community?

We are not at all sentimental in this matter.

We believe that society has the right of self-protection, even to the taking of life. We are all aiming at the same results but differ with regard to the means to be employed. It is said that punishment by imprisonment for life may be shortened by executive clemency. We believe that a murderer is rarely pardoned, but were the instances more common, we are not sure but the certainty of seven or eight years' imprisonment would do more to prevent the crime of murder than the uncertain chance of death, where the law of capital punishment is now in force. If necessary, the power to pardon persons convicted of capital crimes, could be taken from the executive. We always believed that the pardoning prerogative, if permitted at all, should be limited so as not to include capital offences.

There have been five executions in the United States within the past two weeks and the frequent employment of the gallows may furnish evidence which will bear upon the questions at issue, respecting the best means for preventing the crime of murder. The carnival still continues, however, and hardly a day passes with our ears being regaled by the details of some brutal murder.

**MAINE LUMBERING.** Toby Caudor writes to the *Journal*, that the total cut of logs at the present winter will reach nearly 450,000,000 feet in the State, of which the Penobscot River takes the lead, the cut on those waters being 115,000,000. The cut on the Kennebec waters is some 65,000,000 feet, while the Androscoggin loggers make a gain of 41,000,000 feet. The cut of this winter, with the old logs on hand, amounts to over 590,000,000 feet showing a falling-off as compared with the logs on hand last year at this time, of some 180,000,000 feet.

Pursuant to the act of the last Legislature, Adjutant General Murray has directed to the assessors of the municipalities of the State, blanks for making an enrolment of the militia which he desires to have completed and returned to the Adjutant General's office by the fifteenth of June next.

In a former number of this paper we published an item copied from an exchange, stating that Fessenden Swan died from exposure on Mt. Abram in Greenwood, where he was employed in chopping wood. It seems the statement was not true. We have known Fessenden for many years and lying is not one of his faults. He now declares that he isn't dead and we bound to believe him.

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At the recent session of the Governor and Council the following appointments were made: Wm. Penn Whitehouse of Augusta, N. G. Hitchcock of Rockland, Josiah G. Coburn of Lewiston, Commissioners on a new Insane Hospital under a resolve of the last Legislature; John F. Anderson of Portland, Railroad Commissioner; Ebenezer Knowles of Rockland, A. H. Abbott of Farmington, J. W. Dresser of Castine, Stanley T. Pullen of Portland, Sam'l A. Patten of Monson, Trustees of the Normal School. These three are appointed for a term of three years. The new railroad commissioners is a civil engineer by profession, and the appointment is regarded as an excellent one. The selection of trustees for the Normal School we believe, meets with general approval. Ex-Governor J. H. Williams was appointed a committee to visit the Maine General Hospital.

## City Finances.

I submit for the consideration of your readers the following brief statement of the financial condition of the city of Augusta, at the close of the last Municipal year, March 15th, 1873.

### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriated.	Expended.
State Tax.	\$26,000 00	\$24,440 74
County Tax.	7,444 00	7,444 00
City Tax.	26,250 00	15,754 94
Highway District.	9,000 00	13,945 92
Highways.	1,454 00	1,454 00
Snow Bills.	1,250 00	8,450 18
New Streets.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Pruning.	5,000 00	1,877 27
Discounts.	3,650 00	3,502 00
Fire Department.	4,000 00	4,530 00
Awesments.	1,756 00	1,704 00
Defending Soldiers' Graves.	5,000 00	3,616 40
Police.	4,800 00	7,145 74
Contingent.		2,194 00
Total amount assessed.	\$10,098 43	
Add to the expenditures the amount of taxes paid in excess of the amount assessed.		\$121,808 04
Fractional Overlay.	450 00	395 00
Supplementary Taxes.		300 00
Total amount assessed.		\$10,098 43
Add to the expenditures the amount of taxes paid in excess of the amount assessed.		
Amount assessed.		
Temporary loans negotiated.	\$45,937 00	
Temporary loans paid.	46,011 00	
Total city bonded and unbonded debts.	\$307,434 00	
Debt of State.	167 00	
Debt of State.	1,000 00	
Bonds Mutual Life Insurance.	18,000 00	
Life Insurance.	1,357 00	
Life insurance.	1,000 00	
Outstanding warrants.	1,083 00	
Total Liabilities.	\$33,058 17	
The resources of the city amount to \$30,470 00.		
Balances against the city.	\$9,041 67	
Surplus in the wrong direction of the city.	\$30,097 72	
Total for per cent tax.	\$4,635 07	
Total for per cent tax.	\$4,100 00	
Auguta, March 31, 1873.		
Not included in the voting.		

CRRY GOSS. A splendid pair of beef oxen raised by H. L. Morrison of East Livermore, were driven into the city last week for Hill & Dow's market. Net weight 2800 lbs.—Cost 12 dollars a ton and scarce at that.—General Murray advertises for sealed proposals for furnishing uniforms for the State Militia.—The Assessors are in session at the Alderman's Rooms and will be there each day until the 26th of April.—Nine snow storms in March.—At the annual communication of Augusta Lodge F. & A. M., held Tuesday evening April 1st, the following officers were elected: C. E. Morton, W. M.; C. P. Richards, S. W.; H. T. Morse, J. W.; W. H. Brooks; Tress; E. F. Blackman; Sec.; A. J. Case, S. D.; Ebenezer Williams, J. D. Installation will be held at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next.—The "Star of the East" has been put in splendid shape, ready to resume her trips as soon as the ice embargo is removed.—Edward Fenn Esq., formerly of this city, has submitted to a painful surgical operation in the removal of an eye. The view is long been sightless, and it was feared that if it remained it might endanger the sight of the other.—Dr. Maria A. Mervier, the new assistant physician at the Insane Hospital, is very popular with the patients.—The Reform Club was acceptably addressed by Mr. J. G. Abbott Saturday evening.—Meeting of Post Seth Williams G. A., Friday evening.

The argument of O. D. Baker, Esq., in the case of Delancy vs. Baker, is highly spoken of by those who heard it.—Court adjourned finally Tuesday. The docket was far from being cleared. Justice is tardy in this country, and a Superior Court is very much needed.

Mr. Storer who has been clerk in the Pension Office of George E. Weeks, for three years, has resigned and will go into the drug business with Maj. Myrick at Fitchburg. Capt. G. P. Cochrane succeeds Mr. Storer in the office of Mr. Weeks.—Twelve deaths in August during the month of March.—The State Library is closed for repairs.—Eight foxes and twenty skunks have been slain on the same hospital farm during the past winter.

CITY AFFAIRS. The City Council met Saturday. Thomas Little was elected collector of taxes. The several standing committees were announced as follows:

On accounts.—Alderman—Atkins, S. C. Whitehouse; Councilmen—Clapp, Turner.

On Highways.—Alderman—Lilly, Collier, Compton, Higgins, Savage, Flanagan.

On Bills and Clerks.—Alderman—Parker, E. W. Whitehouse; Councilmen—Beale, Jewell, Gaslin.

E. B. Burleigh—Grounds.—Alderman—E. W. Whitehouse, S. C. Whitehouse; Councilmen—Gardner, Smith, Packard.

On Finance.—Alderman—S. C. Whitehouse, Atkins; Councilmen—Leighton, Cony, Clapp, Turner, Dow.

On Schools and School Districts.—Alderman—B. E. Whitehouse, Hall; Councilmen—Beale, Leighton, Mitchell.

On Printing.—Alderman—Cottle, Parker, Compton, Clark, Dyer.

On Banks.—Alderman—Smith, Mitchell, Hall, Atkins; Councilmen—Smith, Mitchell, Gaslin.

On City Buildings.—Alderman—Smith, Mitchell, Hall, Atkins; Councilmen—Smith, Mitchell, Gaslin.

On Police Department.—Alderman—Lilly, Parker, Councilmen—Mitchell, Jewett Packard.

On Fire Department.—Alderman—Lilly, Parker, Councilmen—Dolliver, Turner, Ward.

On Law Officers.—Alderman—Atkins, Hall, Atkins; Councilmen—Smith, Mitchell, Gaslin.

On Hospitals.—Alderman—Whitehouse, Hall; Councilmen—Beale, Leighton, Mitchell.

On Printing.—Alderman—Cottle, Parker, Compton, Clark, Dyer.

On Bills and Clerks.—Alderman—Parker, E. W. Whitehouse; Councilmen—Beale, Jewell, Gaslin.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Poetry.

ST. PAUL'S.  
BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

I see above a crowded world a cross  
Of gold. It grows like some fork'd cedar tree  
Upon the earth, and brouches in far antiquity.  
Stainless pine! The grim Yosemite  
Has reared his head, and thrown  
His rugged front before us. And here I see  
The world's great strength, and the grave  
And turn, and slow descent where sleep the great  
and wise.

The mighty captains have come home to rest;  
The world returned to sleep amid the braves.  
The sentinel that stood with steady broadspear  
Beneath the battle cry that rolled, receding wave.

"What! Tom that was in our year? That  
delineate little fellow you used to make such a  
pet off?"

"That's about it. Poor Tom had pattered  
out, and the old gentleman and his daughter  
had taken a trip West."

"The family acquaintance friend-ship?

"I suppose it helped. At any rate I stuck  
to them, and went to the hotel after Nellie  
and I got off the train. The dress or fashion'd  
thronos."

"Gone to get some out the coffee's bones?"  
He stands composed where arms could not stand  
And holds the pot. "Yes, we're all here now.  
The old is here, and now instead there's grand  
And golden crosses mark sign and take a surete  
—April Galaxy.

Our Story Teller.

At the Foot of Gentrie's Trail.

A Romance of the Yoconos.

When I was at Harvard my room mate and  
best friend was Charley Despard. He was  
of very good family, but not very well off, and  
when our college career was concluded and I  
took my seat in Bates & Bishop's office to court  
the law, he started right off to push his  
fortune in the Golden State.

Charley was a queer sort of a fellow — capa-  
ble of great exertion, but deplorably lazy, al-  
ways making good resolutions but never getting  
them carried out, and yet always getting  
into scrapes. After he went to California we  
corresponded pretty regularly, and from his  
letters I learned that he was experimenting in  
a new business quite successfully. Now he  
was in San Francisco, so I wrote him to ask  
him if he ran a paper in Denver; then he drove a  
stage between Auburn and Forest Hill; then he  
was a billiard marker in Sacramento, and finally  
he told me that he was for a big thing in  
gold mining. Great was my surprise when I  
photograph to show me how he looked in his  
working clothes. I could scarcely recognize my  
natty friend former days in the lanky figure  
pictured on the card-board. A slouched cap  
covered half of his head, a wisp of  
handkerchief tied round his neck, and  
your identity."

He lifted his face up and gleamed of hope flash-  
over his features. "I took down the photo-  
graph and led him to the glass.

"Did you get shaved to-day?"

"Pretty much all over."

"The tonsorial operation may have altered  
your identity."

He had a quick look at the picture and on  
that, "There, look on this picture and on  
that!"

"I don't think — I shall go back to the  
Flat-to-mother. What shall I do?"

"Your address on your card?"

"Yes, St. Nicholas."

"Just you stay here to-night and we'll have  
a chat, and if they don't call to-morrow or  
write. Perhaps there is a letter now."

"Will you be right. Let's go and see  
right off."

"Do it quickly. I don't expect any  
such thing."

"But no. Will you come, for if you won't  
I'll be alone."

Up he got, and, sahens! I was obliged to  
accompany him, for I feared he might do something  
rash in his frenzy. We arrived at the St. Nicholas,  
and sure enough a letter awaited him. He  
opened it and read as follows:

WEDNESDAY EVENING.  
Granary Square.

MY DEAR MR. DESPARD: I am glad you  
have come. Could it have been I saw at  
the Academy? It was not a bit like you, and  
I think it was. Please call on me.

Ever Yours, NELLIE KIRK.

Charley replied, "she sang like a bird."  
You, and I wanted to shout for the crowd,  
but a happier thought struck him, and before  
I knew what he was up to he leaped up to  
the box of a carriage and went up Broadway  
in the same style as the others. I followed  
the crowd and bolder of the California wilds.

I followed him in another with the coachman,  
and in due time found Charley's trap in charge  
of an astonished darkey at the abode of his  
late love.

I can away then. Below you have the lat-  
ter from the scene of action:

Despard — Kembel — At the residence of the  
bride's father January 16, by Rev. George  
Newton, D. D., Charles Despard, late of  
Greenwich, Cal., to Nellie Kirk, only daughter  
of Thomas Kembel, of Granary Park, N. Y.

Senator Dorsey.  
Record of a Lorain Boy.

About fifteen years ago a young man scampored  
off his team stepped off the train on the Cleveland & Toledo (now the West Shore) rail-  
road at Oberlin, Ohio, carpet-bag in hand, and  
lay to get up from my chair to light the gas, and  
presently a figure stood in the doorway. At  
first I thought it was Charley, but when I heard  
the tones of voice of my old chum, and  
doubts all melted away, and I welcomed him  
as one come back from the dead.

"Why, Charley, is that you? Where have  
you been? When did you get in the town?"

"It's me. I got in from California this  
morning. Things is first rate."

"Why, what a swell you are. Why didn't  
you come right here? I know there's some-  
thing up."

"Gone you're about right. Hit it there,  
par. You bet."

And then he relapsed into silence and dem-  
onished a lavender kid glove in trying to make  
it talk.

"What's up old man? Let's have it. Go  
ahead."

"Well, I ain't right sure what's up. I've  
stroked a lead and it looked no end of a half, and  
now I went to the dust to store it won't  
sell."

"Please to interpret, and bear in mind that  
I am not learned in mining lingo as you are."

"Well, then, here goes. But it didn't go  
hard up. You don't look like it."

"No. Got half a million to my credit with  
Oleven?"

"Woman?"

"Yes, she's the best little woman in the  
world, at least I thought she was." And here  
the other kid glove burst up in a most decided  
manner.

"Please to interpret, and bear in mind that  
I am not learned in mining lingo as you are."

"Well, then, you know my last letter to you  
was from Green Flat, the one with the photo."

"Yes; I got it. There are over the  
mantel-piece, in the costume of the period."

"That mine turned out a red good thing.

We was out about seventy thousand in two  
months, and then we got a million of the conno-  
isseur's eye. And then, a half, so I was  
able to add to his property so satisfactorily.  
But the lady?"

"I'm a comin' to her. There was a lot of  
legal foolin' after Ned's death about the inques-  
tions and the probate of his estate and I got tired of  
leading the fight. I made a will, and had  
had a look around the Flat. That was  
rather worse in the way of poison, so one morn-  
ing I wen' and took Buckster off the cornel,  
hitched him up, got on top, and set off for a  
shanty town. I was a plucky, independent painter.  
A few months later I telegraphed to the  
police in the United States to get a warrant  
to board at Wack's! And even worse, and then  
he actually had the audacity to accompany  
Miss Helen Wack, then a beautiful and accom-  
plished Miss in her teens, to lectures and pub-  
lic meetings.

"Well, we here registered at Wack's in-  
come enough, and then we up and off to  
Berkely. He's the son of a cobbler in  
Vermont, and having but a few shillings in his  
pocket, he naturally sought out the good citizens  
of Oberlin, in his quest of employment.

At first they lent a ready ear to his  
claims, and then, as they learned of his  
honesty, and, but some as they  
learned he was stopping at Wack's he  
fell dismally. The young man, after several  
incidents of this kind, strangely suspected that  
he had got into a small-pox hole, but being  
bold and self-reliant he determined to make  
his way out of it and be under obligations to no-  
body.

"A few days later a shingle dropped from a  
little shop, saying to the passer-by, 'House  
and Signs painted, and a look within.' And  
so, with the honest bath-tub telegraphic report  
of white lead and tin oxide. Soon, from more  
of white lead and tin oxide. Soon.

"Well, I thought she might have got too  
much water, so I poured some whiskey down  
her throat."

"Spiritual consolation for temporal misfor-  
tunes — can she take it?"

"She couched like a lamb, and then sat up  
straight and looked up."

"Well, what was next?"

"She said 'oh dear,' and tried to, and then she screamed  
and fell back."

"I asked her much. What next?"

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